BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$10 00
"	3 months	20 00
"	6 months	40 00
Weekly paper,	12 months	30 00
"	6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865 NO. 99.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

A Great Establishment.—In our peregrinations yesterday we visited the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Shay & Williamson, and were both surprised and gratified to find it on so extensive and so useful a scale. They have in their employ some of the best mechanics in the country, of whom we need only mention Mr. [illegible], well known in this community as a master mechanic. We learned from Mr. Williamson that they are executing work for a large portion of the State, such as castings for mills, &c., that probably could not be done any where else in the State. They are also manufacturing axes, plows, shovels, and other farming implements, all of an excellent quality.—They execute mouldings of all kinds. We were especially pleased with our visit to the moulding room. The science of moulding is one of the most beautiful of all mechanical sciences. Great particularity is necessary, and no little skill is required; but the work, when well done, is perfect.

Among other castings we noticed several forges for the use of the army; a large number of [illegible] plow points; anvils, and a variety of other things. There is also a blacksmith shop, where all kinds of blacksmithing is done. Their machinery for shaping shovels is complete. In fact every thing seemed moving with the quiet regularity of clock work.

The advantages of such an establishment at this time are almost incalculable. But for it a large portion of the State could probably not obtain farming implements at all, to say nothing of the castings for mills and other purposes.

We return our thanks to Mr. Williamson for his kindness and politeness in showing us through the establishment. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Shay, but we hear him highly spoken of as a gentleman, and Mr. Williamson we know to be such. We trust they will receive the patronage they so richly deserve.

Wonder what sort of time they had in Washington City last Saturday. It is none of our business, particularly, though it is our business, generally, to be inquisitive. We have seen that great preparations were being made for the inauguration of Abraham—that a triumphal car was being built for his special benefit, &c. The association of ideas is "irrepressible," and when we think of that car we naturally think also of mauls and wedges, rail-cuts and worm fences, and imagine a tall, gawky Hoosier engaged in rail splitting; or, to come down a little nearer to the present time, employed in Union splitting. We think of Sherman as a big "glut" stuck fast, and Sheridan as a maul [illegible] at the end of the "cut" to release the "glut," while Schofield stands [illegible] to catch the splinters that the cross grain of the timber may occasion.

Wonder if foreign powers will any longer recognize Lincoln—the Union splitter—as President of the United States? We have been assured that after the 4th of March he would be "ignored"—that France, England, &c., would no longer recognize him as the head of a government, because he was not elected by the whole people of the government. We must wait and see. We take it for granted he was re-inaugurated, according to form, on Saturday last. No doubt there was a great time about it, and very likely Sunday morning witnessed much headsplitting from the effects of the dissipation indulged in on the preceding day and night.

Mail Changes.—We learn that the mail from the West will hereafter be due here at about [illegible] o'clock at night, meeting the train from the East at this place.

The Fayetteville Telegraph says that in response to the call of Major Taylor for one hundred men, he has received *one*, lacking exactly ninety-nine more to make up the hundred.

The Charlotte *Democrat* has suspended publication for the present.

The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of the 4th the only exchange received up to the time of this writing (Monday afternoon,) contains the following:

Thrilling Affair in Robeson County—A Lady uses a Repeater with Fearful Effect.—On Tuesday morning, about 1 o'clock, a band of deserters and escaped Yankee prisoners, 15 in number, and led by a Yankee naval officer, attacked the house of Mrs. Dr. McNair, in Robeson County, and, after spending nearly an hour in the attempt, forced an entrance by breaking down the front door. Mr. Wm. Stanton of this County, was staying at Mrs. McNair's on the night in question, and being called by that lady to her assistance, soon after the attack commenced, promptly "reported for duty." An exciting contest followed. Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton both provided with Colt's repeaters and a rifle, which they used with fatal effect; one of the attacking party being killed and another wounded in the breast. We regret to learn that Mrs. McNair was badly burned and her face otherwise injured by fragments of glass and powder. Mr. Stanton was also slightly wounded.

Mrs. McNair and Mr. Stanton having exhausted their ammunition, the latter, at the urgent solicitation of Mrs. McNair (who feared the desperadoes would wreak vengeance on him for the death of their comrade,) retired, and she remained alone to brave their fury. On approaching her, the Yankee officer in command was so struck with her bold and determined mien, that, instead of harming her, he congratulated her warmly on her heroic conduct, stating that she was the first person, man or woman, who had offered any resistance to his band.

They carried off nearly all the valuables they could find, including silver ware and jewelry, six thousand dollars in Confederate notes, and two breastpins, containing the pictures of Mrs. McNair's husband and son; the latter of whom fell in defence of his country on one of the battlefields of Virginia. The courage and determination of this noble woman savors more of romance than reality, but the incidents given in this article are literally true. It carries one back to the days of the Revolution, when the fearless women of the Colonies performed so many feats of wonderful daring. The example of Mrs. McNair is worthy to be imitated by many of the male sex whose knees are smiting together, like Belshazzar's, lest they be attacked by deserters and other roving desperadoes.

[From the London Times, Jan. 16.]

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

The intelligence received by the Africa is more interesting by what it indicates than what it announces. The failure of the attack on Wilmington, which the Federal Government published so hastily and contradicted after a few hours' deliberation, is fully confirmed. Indeed, Admiral Porter's dispatch left little to be added as to the result of the action; but the contradictory reports appear to have created so much doubt and confusion in the public mind that the return of the fleet to Fort Monroe could be announced at New York as a rumor only so late as the 5th of January. On that day Admiral Porter's official dispatch was far on its way to Europe.

* * * * *

The recent gleams of success do not, however, console the Southerners for the loss of Savannah. Like New Orleans, it was allowed to slip through their fingers like a knotless thread. New Orleans was taken by a sudden rush, which was rather a surprise than an attack; but Savannah was undefended and almost defenceless—at least against such an army as Sherman succeeded in bringing before it. The city was a weak point, which was considered secure on account of its distance from any Northern army.

The Confederates do not exaggerate the effect of the blow, but no explanation in such a case can be satisfactory, and these latest telegrams indicate a current of Southern thought or opinion that deserves consideration. Some interposition by France or England, or both, is still thought possible in the South, as in the North it is still urged as a bugbear. Some Southern journals express or echo a belief that slavery is the only existing obstacle to the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy by the European Powers. Can that recognition be won or purchased by sacrificing the institution? That sacrifice is contemplated as possible, and proposed as a politic measure. The Southerners have carried a long step forward the idea which the employment of negroes in their armies seems to have originated. The plan of arming negroes as a measure of defence, has made it still more familiar. The arguments for and against such a measure, the necessity for it, and the value the negro would attach to freedom as the reward of military service, must be perfectly well known to the white population of the Southern States.

On these points they cannot easily be deceived, but as to the effect of an offer to abandon slavery in its present form in propitiating the governments of Europe, the Confederate States may easily deceive themselves. To any scheme of emancipation, effected by the South itself, England, as a nation, would offer no word of opposition; on the contrary, we should rejoice in the change, and wish it every success. But we know well that slavery is not the only cause of the secession of the Southern States, nor is emancipation the real object of the North in carrying on the war so persistently. The negro and his condition were only one among the many causes of the rupture. The tendency of the republic to separate existed from the day it was constituted, was seen, dreaded and under certain conditions predicted by its first founders. Those conditions have been brought about, and a fierce civil war is the consequence. The negro was introduced into the quarrel by an afterthought.

Let Southerners offer to emancipate their slaves immediately, and propose it to the North as the sacrifice by which they are ready to purchase its recognition of Southern independence, The offer would be rejected as valueless, and submission and return to the Union would be insisted on as the only condition of peace.—Every State of Europe acknowledged the republic when it was governed by a constitution permitting slavery as fully as the Southern States permit it now. Why should its abandonment by the Confederacy buy a recognition that is withheld for many other reasons? Dwelling on this theme, the Southerners have indulged in speculations which induce a doubt whether they do not dream dreams and see visions. That they would prefer in case of the worst to submit to any government than that of the North we can well understand; but a "protectorate" of England, France or Spain can be only a strong mode of expressing a hatred for the Yankees. We know of no European Power likely to accept such an improbable offer. England would certainly refuse the gift. France, with its recent Mexican experience, would, we think, "decline, with thanks." And the idea of propitiating Spain, the most obstinate slavery supporting government in the world, by a proposal to abolish the system, is so eccentric as to throw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion.

Infamous Arrest.—Detective Reese, on Monday night, arrested a one-legged discharged soldier, named John A Newton, of Company F, 34th North Carolina regiment, on the charge of forging and selling furloughs. On the person of the prisoner were found a large number of blank furloughs and transportation papers, permanent disability papers, a false seal and other articles. He made a confession, implicating a number of other men, showed his manner of forging the names to furloughs, discharges, &c. He had one genuine paper of each kind, and by putting it against the inside of a window pane and putting a blank paper over it he could trace on the latter the similes of the signatures to the genuine papers. He was committed to Castle Thunder. He declares that he has sold very few furloughs, but this is not believed.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Representative from the 7th Va. Congressional District, has resigned his seat in Congress, on account of ill health.

DIED.

In the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd inst., J R BLAKE, after a short but severe illness of brain fever, aged about 16 years.
March 7-1t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEIL LOST.

BY A LADY, ON SUNDAY LAST, AT OR NEAR the Baptist Church, a large Square Black Thread Lace Embroidered Veil. We are authorized to pay a reward of $100 for its delivery at our store.
GRESON & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
March 7-1t

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DIRECTors of the N. C. Orphan Fund, in this City on Tuesday the 9th, at 11 o'clock, in the rear room of the Methodist Book Store.
SAML. H YOUNG,
Secretary.
March 7-3t

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

THE LADIES WARDROBE, AND TOILET ARTIcles, heretofore advertised and postponed on account of the weather, will take place Wednesday the 8th. Sale to commence promptly at 11 o'clock—the articles are on exhibition to-day.
GRESON & LITCHFORD.
March 7-1t

NOTICE.

W. & W. Railroad Company,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.,
Magnolia, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately forwarded to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Supt.
March 4-6t

NEGRO AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 11 o'clock, we will sell at auction 20 likely Negroes. Among them is a first rate Seamstress, Ironer and Washer. The others are Men Boys and Girls, and all are number one Negroes, and sold for no fault.
March 6-2t W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
Raleigh March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.
W. E. PEIRCE,
March 6-d6t Capt. & A. Q. M.

B. F. GRADY.
EXCHANGE BROKER,
(Late of Wilmington, N. C.)
RALEIGH N. C.

DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS, STERLING Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin &c. ☞ Office in the store of L. B. Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville street, Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
March 6-4t*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm E Finch Feb 2-tf

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.
Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Hargett Street. March 3-d6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Dec 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMIly Residence, with five (5) rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition, and conveniently situated in this City.
Apply to C. C. TAYLOR.
March 1-tf Field & Fireside office.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUtant G J BANKS as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization.
MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 7-3t*

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.
Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1863.

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 27th, 1865.

CIRCULAR,
No 5.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offense, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 28-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to
BUILD.
A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement;
Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS, IRON, &c.

5	DOZEN	LONG HANDLE SHOVELS.		
10	do	Cast Steel Axes.		
4	do	do	do	Hilling Hoes.
8	do	Grindstones, medium size.		
3	do	No. 0 Plows, one horse		
5	do	No. 11	do	do
4	do	No. 60	do	do
1	do	No. 2 two horse Livingston Plows.		
1200	do	Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.		
250	pounds Horse Shoes.			
200	do	do	do	Nail Rods.

All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Bolt Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes, &c., at SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.'S,
March 3-5t* Raleigh, N C.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Parsons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

1865. Counting-House 1865
CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					62	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj R R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Ferrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.
P. FERRELL,
Feb 28-w6t Administor.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BECOME ADMINIStratrix of W. J. Lougee, dec'd, at Febr'y session, 1865, of Wake County Court, hereby warns all the creditors of the dec'd to present their claims for payment to me or Augustus L. Lougee, of Raleigh.
March 3-d&w3t CAROLINE S. LOUGEE.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
District of North Carolina,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.
R H HOOPER.
Feb 28-d1ww1t Maj. and Chi'f Q. M.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.
Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 22-tf Raleigh N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making inquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	....	$40 00
" "	Three months	20 00
" "	One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	....	10 00
" "	six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

War News and Rumors Yesterday.

The rumors of an advance below Kinston have been renewed, and passengers who came up from Goldsboro by the train Sunday night say it was reported that there was a force, consisting of thirty regiments, at Core Creek, and that they had advanced their pickets to the Sand Ridge, three miles higher up. We are assured that active preparations were being made to meet this force, should it attempt an advance, and it was thought fighting might take place yesterday. We have good officers and veteran troops in that quarter, and unless the enemy come in overwhelming force, they will hardly be permitted to reach Goldsboro, which is, we have no doubt, their objective point. The force known to be at Core Creek may simply be sent out for the purpose of protecting the working parties engaged in relaying the railroad, but we incline to the opinion that an actual advance will be made from that quarter for the purpose of co-operating with Sherman. A few days, however, will develop their plans.

From Sherman we have nothing, at this writing, but may get something before going to press.

Wilmington.

A gentleman from Wilmington, now within our lines, gives us some facts concerning the evacuation of Wilmington, which we have not before seen published.

Our correspondent says:

"When Wilmington was evacuated the houses of many of the Home Guards were searched but they could not be found, and consequently a very few men liable to military duty were brought out, with the exception of those in the regular service. Since the evacuation of Wilmington I have been to the Home Guard camp, and if there were more than 20 men from the whole county (New Hanover) that came out with Col. Barr I was mistaken as regards numbers. Captain Bishop, of the Wilmington Home Guard, came out without a single officer or man to his company but himself. A large number of the railroad employees remained, and I believe there was only one negro hired to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, that belonged to the Wilmington station, that came out. A very few negroes were brought out; an army officer, who ought to know, did not think there were over 200. It is reported that 800 negroes have already joined or been put in the Yankee service.—Some of the army officers are reported to have deserted and remained in the place. The railroad steam ferry boat, *Harlee*, was burned, and her old Captain, B. G. Bates, is now in command of the Yankee exchange boat. The pontoon and railroad bridges at Northeast were so imperfectly destroyed that it is said the Yankees can use them. The last of the Yankee prisoners will be delivered to-day and the truce probably end."

The letter of our correspondent was written on the 3rd instant. He alludes to other matters which we deem it best not to publish. Persons professing to belong to the army are pressing horses, saddles and bridles, &c., about Magnolia, and along the line of the railroad, and our correspondent says that Gen. Bragg had advised the arrest of one gang as horse thieves.

It is evident from all the information we get that but few persons came out of Wilmington. Some, it is possible, preferred to stay, while others, who would rather have come out, had not the means to do so. We trust that an honorable peace may soon restore all wanderers to their homes.

Singleton and Hughes.

We have already announced the arrival of these "peace commissioners," or "commercial agents," as one of the Metropolitan papers calls them, in Richmond, but we expect no good to come of their visit, for while there are good and wise men on both sides, desirous of stopping the effusion of blood and restoring peace to the country, the rulers at Washington and Richmond do not seem disposed to peace.

Speaking of the departure of Messrs. Singleton and Hughes, for Richmond, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

There are rumors that another amateur peace commission is on its way to Richmond. The volunteer delegation is said to be composed of General Singleton, who went on his own hook about the time of Blair's famous exploits, and Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims. We hope that the story is not true. There has been too much of this nonsense already, and the country has suffered by it. If these gentlemen get as far as General Grant's lines we hope that he will refuse to let them through, but if he should consent, the people of the North would be obliged to General Lee if he determines that no more peace farces shall be played by these impudent adventurers. The terms of peace were settled in Hampton Roads. They were not agreeable to Stephens, Hunter, or Campbell, and at Richmond they were treated with disdain, and used as a pretext to "fire the Southern heart." The United States is made to occupy a contemptible position by the superserviceable efforts of these meddling busybodies.—We have got to fight this thing out, and it will be time enough to talk about peace commissioners when

A Convention Demanded in Virginia.

Our advocacy of a Convention, in North Carolina, has been prompted by honest conviction and a sincere [illegible] for the [illegible] welfare of the [illegible], [illegible] our motives [illegible] questioned and our loyalty assailed. But what think our traducers of the following demand, made by the Richmond *Examiner* of the 2nd instant, for a sovereign Convention in that State? What has happened to render a Convention any more necessary, there, than twelve months ago? And what difference is there in the condition of the two States, to require a Convention in Virginia, while it is considered treasonable to advocate one here?

The following is the leading editorial of the *Examiner* of the 2nd:

The Virginia Legislature adjourns by constitutional requirement on the eighth instant. It is imperatively necessary that it should be immediately reconvoked by the Governor. For some time to come there should be no instant in which a complete State government should not be in existence. More still is necessary. The supreme powers of the Commonwealth cannot be left in abeyance at such a crisis as the present, with any prudence or safety. Prompt measures should be taken for organizing them and bringing them into action. The speediest and most convenient method of accomplishing this purpose would be by investing the Legislature soon to be elected with sovereign powers. But, whatever means may be chosen, the ultimate prerogatives of the State cannot be allowed to slumber longer in abeyance without infinite detriment to the interests of this Commonwealth.

Throughout this war, up to the present period the authorities of Virginia have been looking after general interests, to the utter neglect of her own special and vital concerns. Nobody has seemed to feel any solicitude for the welfare of this Commonwealth, which has been used and abused to an extent [illegible] painful to contemplate. With a self-sacrificing spirit never before witnessed, Virginia has allowed her own interests to go into deplorable dilapidation, without a murmur, and has offered upon the common altar, with a recklessness and profusion which the [illegible] means afford, every sacrifice that could be turned to the general advantage. Her condition now is extremely critical. We have but to look around on every hand to see the traces of her sacrifices and sufferings.

There are always timid and short-sighted people, who, in critical emergencies, are afraid or incapable of looking a possible danger full in the face, and of taking timely measures for meeting an impending contingency. It is to be hoped that the present General Assembly are not thus stricken with judicial blindness. Threatening dangers cannot be averted by closing the eyes firmly upon them. Children may drive away ghosts by this method, but the duty of responsible men, charged with great public interests threatened with danger, cannot be discharged thus cheaply or summarily.

It is high time that something were doing to provide for the protection and preservation of the interests and institutions of Virginia against dangers which seem to threaten them. This can only be done regularly, authoritatively and effectually by calling into action the supreme powers of the Commonwealth. Nearly all the States of the South [illegible] are adopting this measure, and there is no one of them which is under so imperative a necessity for doing so as Virginia. It is certain that if she herself does not take care of her interests, they will not be looked after by any other guardian; and the question is, whether the welfare of the Virginia people is to be provided for by her government, while opportunity remains, or finally sacrificed with the same callous indifference with which it has been so long neglected.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 1st inst. contains the following. We commend it to the consideration of patriots and money holders:

A Noble Proposition!—We beg the particular attention of our readers, and of our brethren of the press, to the following proposition. We are ready to name the gentleman [illegible] if it is accepted. Surely the Confederacy can produce twenty-four other men who are as large of heart as our friend "Petersburg."

Messrs. Editors:—An appeal has been made to the farmers to make voluntary contributions of bacon and flour to feed the army. It is hoped their response will be prompt and liberal. But the army must be *paid* as well as *fed*—and it is stated that Gen. Lee's army has not been paid for several months. Hence, as the monied men of the country, in many cases, cannot contribute provisions, let them give their Confederate Treasury notes, which some of them say are worthless.

They have pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to the cause. Being out of the army their lives are safe, so let them preserve their sacred honor by giving a portion of their fortunes. Let our attachment to the cause be now tested by work. The undersigned will be one of twenty-five to give two hundred thousand dollars each to pay General Lee's army, and thus raise five millions; or, if the whole amount is raised, [illegible] authorized to say this sum will be paid to any one whom General Lee may designate. If the press will properly present this subject to the people it is believed that there are patriotism and liberality sufficient to raise one hundred millions by contribution to the government. As to the ability there is no question. It is respectfully suggested that gentlemen who have their hearts in the cause, but do not feel able to contribute $200,000, might make propositions of $100,000, $50,000 and $25,000 each. Start the work, and see what can be done. PETERSBURG.

HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

The following order was issued from the Adjutant General's office on Saturday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 41.

IV. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Greene, Pitt, Halifax, Warren, Johnson, Lenoir, Duplin, Nash, Sampson, Wilson and Wayne will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the First Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

2. The companies of the 1st class of the Guard for Home Defence of the counties of Wake, Orange, Person, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, and Forsyth will be organized into a Regiment to be known as the Second Regiment of the 1st class of the Home Guard.

3. Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe will order an election to be held on Tuesday the 7th instant, at Camp Mangum, for a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major for each of the above named Regiments.

* * * *

By order of Gov. VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Acts of the Legislature.

An Act to amend an Act in relation to Salaries, ratified the 14th day of December, 1863.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the second section of said act, ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be so amended that the said section shall read as follows: For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the officers hereinafter named shall receive salaries of compensation as follows, to wit: The Governor of the State fifteen thousand dollars; a Councillor of State forty dollars per day for every day he may attend on public business and thirty cents for every mile he may travel to and from the city of Raleigh on public business; the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts seven thousand dollars each in lieu of all pay and allowances heretofore given; the Public Treasurer seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer three thousand and five hundred dollars; the Second Clerk of the Treasury two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Secretary of the State three thousand and five hundred dollars and four times the fees of office and allowances heretofore given by law; the Comptroller of Public Accounts three thousand dollars; the Clerk of the Comptroller two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Private Secretary of the Governor two thousand and five hundred dollars, and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Attorney General five hundred dollars for his attendance on each regular term of the Supreme Court and one hundred dollars for each term of the Superior Court of any County he shall attend, and four times the fees now allowed by law; each Solicitor of the State one hundred dollars for every term of the Superior Court of any County he shall attend, and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Clerk of the Supreme Court one thousand and five hundred dollars and four times the fees now allowed by law; the Marshall of the Supreme Court fifteen dollars per day while in attendance upon the Supreme Court; the Clerks of the County Courts, County Solicitors, Clerks of the Superior Courts of Law, Clerks and Masters in Equity, Sheriffs, County Surveyors, Coroners, Constables, Registers, Rangers, Entry Takers, Processioners, Standard Keepers and Inspectors, four times the fees now allowed by law; *Provided*, that Clerks and Masters in Equity shall be paid double the allowances now authorized by law; the State Salt Commissioner three thousand dollars and travelling expenses, not to exceed two thousand dollars; the Surgeon General the rank and pay of Brigadier General in the field, with his necessary travelling expenses whilst travelling on business pertaining to his office, not to exceed two thousand dollars; each of the Clerks in the Adjutant General's department, [illegible] pay, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, as the Adjutant General may [illegible]; the Auditor of Public Accounts four thousand and five hundred dollars; the chief Clerk of the Auditor three thousand dollars; the second Clerk of the Auditor one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Superintendent of Common Schools two thousand and five hundred dollars; the Public Librarian one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Keeper of the Capitol one thousand and five hundred dollars; the Adjutant General the pay of a Major General [illegible]; the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and their Clerks fifty dollars each per day for every day they may attend on public business; *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to increase the [illegible] of compensation now allowed to [illegible] as aforesaid: *Provided, also*, that all the salaries and fees herein mentioned shall be due and payable in Confederate money.

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, is a true copy of the original act on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 9th day of February, A. D., 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

An Act in favor of Discharged Soldiers from the Confederate States' Army.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all persons discharged from the service of the Confederate States on account of physical disability shall be exempt from Home Guard duty until said person shall be examined by a State examining board.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 3d day of February, A. D., 1865.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is a true copy of the original act on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 28th day of February, 1865.

C. R. THOMAS,
Secretary of State.

An Act to increase the penalties for failing to work on public roads and to provide for the collection of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for all failures to work on public roads, upon due notice given by the overseer, the parties so failing, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each failure, unless it be made to appear that such failure was unavoidable.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the penalty herein imposed shall be collected by warrant returnable before a Justice of the Peace, within thirty days from the date of its issue, and upon judgment being rendered, execution shall issue forthwith.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the oath of the overseer that due notice was given, and of the failure to attend and work, shall be sufficient evidence against the parties so failing.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, or clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 7th, 1865.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

[illegible]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when any County Court shall order the laying out of any public road within this State, and the jury appointed for that purpose shall make a report locating the same, the [illegible] said Court, at the term to which said report is made, or at any subsequent stage of the proceeding, no such objection shall be made to the location [illegible] except such [illegible] upon the [illegible] of the quantum of damage assessed to the owner of the soil over which the road passes, [illegible] duty of [illegible] to appoint an overseer or overseers, with a sufficient allotment of hands to open and clear out the said road, who shall make his or their report to the next term of the Court; and if any person over whose land the [illegible] shall make it appear to the Court that the damages assessed by the jury are insufficient, or if the Court shall deem them excessive, it shall be the duty of the Court, in either case, to appoint five disinterested freeholders, residing in a different part of the county from that in which the road is located, to be accompanied by the Sheriff and sworn by him, to view the land, assess the damage, and report their proceedings to the next term of the Court; which report shall be subject to the same orders by the Court as reports by juries now are.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall extend to and include all cases now pending in the courts of this State on petitions for public roads and shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 8th, 1865.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

A LETTER FROM GEN SHERMAN.

The Northern papers publish the following letter from Sherman:

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field near Marietta, Ga.
June 30, 1864.

Mrs. Anna Gilman Bowen, Baltimore Md:

Dear Madam—Your welcome letter of June 18th came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream, when I knew you playing as a school girl on Sullivan's Island beach, that I should control a vast army, pointing, like the swarm of Alaric, towards the plains of the South. Why, oh why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever towards those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long passed, but still present in memory; and to-day, were Frank and Mrs. Porcher, and Eliza Gilman, and Mary Lamb, and Margaret Blake, the Barksdales, the Quashis, the Pryors, indeed any and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feelings of duty and conviction would melt as snow before the genial sun, and I believe I would strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me barbarian, vandal, and monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed, by her unjustifiable course she has thrown away her proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to devastation and war. She bantered and bullied us to the conflict. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, coward and craven, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation, we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we, in the hurly burly, sometimes stand aghast.

I would not subjugate the South in the sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same that we do—no worse, no better—our equals and not our superiors. I know, and you know, that there were young men in our day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentleman of the South a superiority of courage and manhood, and boastingly defied us of Northern birth to arms. God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue, but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race, though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflammable of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the desolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families, but the very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then will I say Peace—Peace; go back to your point of error, and resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages.

Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical, but you may, and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance, but in putting on the armor of war, I did it that our common country should not perish in infamy and dishonor. I am married—have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once dear friends. Tell Eliza for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civil code as disobedience was in the Divine law. And should the fortunes of war ever bring you or your sisters or any of our old clique, under the shelter of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband.

Truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ARMY.—The Danville *Register* of Thursday says:

Pursuant to notice given by the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens was held at Masonic Hall yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions of provisions for Gen. Lee's army. Almost every person present subscribed something and the result was quite encouraging. Two of the most able and liberal of the meeting gave twenty barrels of flour each; quite a number gave one, two or five barrels each. This is the way to do. Gen. Lee's men must be fed or we lose all.

It is expected that the people in the country will take an interest in this matter and subscribe promptly and liberally of what they have. Circulars have been addressed to Magistrates and others in this county, who will see the necessity of bringing the subject to the attention of the people at once.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Northern papers of the 2d and 3d received.

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected the constitutional amendment by a tie vote.

An official statement claims 450 pieces of artillery captured at Charleston.

Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, died on the 1st.

The "Herald's" dispatches from Charleston state that Columbia was committed to the flames on the 28th ult., by order of Sherman, in retaliation for his troops being fired on by citizens while passing through the town.

The "Herald's" Washington telegram says that Gen. Sheridan has dispatched an "investigating committee" to Lynchburg to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report relative to the anticipated movement of Lee's army.

The Yankee House of Representatives adopted an amendment to the civil appropriation bill prohibiting arbitrary arrests and military trials of civilians.

The committee on volunteering in New York city has been officially notified that unless volunteering increase and men put into the service more rapidly the draft will be commenced.

European News.

RICHMOND, March 5.—European advices to the 17th received.

Cardinal Wiseman died on the 15th.

Nothing important doing in Parliament.

The Blair mission made considerable sensation in financial business circles and caused a decline in cotton securities. Later news of the failure of the mission produced a reaction.

The Ram *Olinde* is still at Ferrol.

Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the French Chambers, did not refer to the war in this country, but represented the situation of affairs in Mexico as satisfactory.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in spite of Ministerial influence, passed a resolution in favor of repealing all laws to punish coalition among working-men.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Very little business was done in the Senate to-day for want of a quorum.—After absentees were brought in the bill concerning hospitals, passed yesterday, was reconsidered and the bill rejected.

The tax bill from the House was further considered and passed with amendments—yeas 9, nays 6.

The House went into secret session until after the hour of meeting.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 5.—Profound quiet prevails along the lines. The mud is considered the deepest known in this section for fifty years. Transportation of artillery and army wagons is impossible.

Mr. John Nash, an aged and well known citizen, was knocked down and robbed, last night of one thousand dollars and a gold watch. The party was arrested and articles returned.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Advices from Mexico say the siege of Oajaca terminated on the 8th ult., by the surrender of the place with its Republican garrison of 7,000 men to Marshal Bazaine, in command of the Imperial forces.

Gen. Diaz was killed.

CAPT. BRADY.—The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes the following letter from Hon. Thos. C. Fuller:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Richmond, Virginia,
Feb. 23, 1865.

Messrs. E. J. Hale and Sons: I have just received from Capt. K. J. Brady, 36th Reg't N. C. T., a letter dated Feb. 5, 1865, and written from Fort Columbus, N. Y., from which I make the following extracts:

"I understand it has been published in one of the Raleigh papers that the fall of Fort Fisher was caused by the surrender of the sally port by me. I will thank you to put a card in the *Observer*, and request other State papers to copy, branding this statement as an infamous falsehood. All of my captured command will testify that I had nothing to do with the sally port, and that I was one of the last to surrender. Of the thirty-six men I had, acting as infantry, twenty were killed and wounded. This statement must have been made by some coward, who sneaked off before the fight was over. There was a white flag discovered at the sally port and I was ordered by Major Reilly to take another and see what it meant. I did so, found it was raised by some of our men, went back and reported the fact."

In vindication of the character of an absent man whom I have known as a gallant and faithful soldier for the past three years, I respectfully ask that you will give this card a good insertion in your paper.

Capt. B. adds, the health of all is improving—we suffer very much on account of change of weather.

Very Respectfully,
THOS. C. FULLER.

The bill proposing to arm the slaves, which passed the Confederate House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st ult., received the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Baylor, Blanford, Bradley, E. M. Bruce, H. M. Bruce, Clopton, Cluskey, Colyer, Conrad, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliott, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McMullin, Menees, Miller, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Simpson, W. C. Smith, Snead, Triplett and Villere—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Branch, Bridgers, Carroll, Chrisman, Clarke, Conrow, Cruikshank, Darden, Ewing, Fuller, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Hartridge, Hatcher, Herbert, Holliday, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Marshall, McCallum, Miles, Perkins, Ramsey, Rogers, Sexton, J. M. Smith, Smith of N. C., Swan, Wickham, Wilkes, Witherspoon and Mr. Speaker—37.